

J. B. Lampton is authorized to settle all accounts.  
May 12, 1858—tf. J. N. PRICE, *Assignee*







## Hon. Thomas Corwin.

A few weeks ago we copied some extracts from a speech made by this gentleman in Ohio, in which he declared that he was opposed to excluding slavery from any State or Territory whose people desired the institution amongst them, and, in our comments, we endorsed these sentiments as eminently conservative and patriotic and as indices that the people of the North were fast returning to more moderate and sensible views upon the slavery question. But as it is the interest and almost sworn duty of Southern Democratic editors to keep up the slavery agitation by representing the Republican party as being engaged in a crusade against the rights of the South, we have been severely condemned by some of our Democratic contemporaries for our remarks upon Corwin, and have been placed in a false position by them. We repeat everything we have said concerning him, and reiterate our sincere desire that he may be sent to Congress. If the country had many men in Congress equal to Corwin in patriotism or ability, we should have less of rash and reckless legislation for partisan purposes, and more of statesmanship and manliness.

It is well known that Gen. Taylor's cabinet were opposed to the Compromise measures of 1850, and that through their influence they were defeated. But when Fillmore came into office, he and his cabinet strenuously urged the passage of the different bills, and through their exertions peace was restored to the country. Thus the principle of popular sovereignty incorporated into the New Mexico and Utah bills, that the people of the Territories in forming their State Constitutions should settle their domestic institutions to suit themselves, was finally established. The Democrats have since taken up those measures, and now swear by them as a fundamental plank in their party creed. Corwin was a zealous advocate of these bills at the time of their passage, and has ever since adhered to them through all vicissitudes. In 1856 he announced his personal preference for Millard Fillmore, but, although repudiating many of the Republican doctrines, he was induced to support Col. Fremont as a less dangerous man than the author of the Ostend Manifesto; for as he considered that Fillmore had no chance for an election, his choice was between Fremont and Buchanan. In like manner many who preferred Fillmore and despised the Democratic creed, voted for Buchanan as the best man to defeat Fremont. We do not approve of the philosophy of either of these classes, but would have preferred voting for the only good man in the field and for the only correct principles, and letting the evils take care of themselves. Mr. Corwin was as much opposed to the principles upon which Mr. Fremont made the race, as many Whigs who voted for Buchanan were to portions of the Democratic platform.

He now declares that it is a matter of supreme indifference to him whether or not he is regarded as a Republican. He announces his own principles, and boldly says that if the Republicans have views other than those proclaimed by him he does not want their votes. He stands upon the old Henry Clay Whig doctrines in reference to the question of slavery in the States and Territories, and we are ready to stand there with him in opposition to Northern Republicans, Squatter Sovereignty Democrats, and Southern free-traders. He says that if the Republican platform contains anything on the question of slavery that was not in the old Whig platform, then he is not a Republican. Could a Southern Whig or American ask for more?

Mr. Corwin is in favor of enforcing the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, as he was in favor of its passage, and was denounced by Abolitionists in the North for standing by it and the other pacificatory measures of 1850. When a Territory applies for admission into the Union as a State, he is in favor of the admission of the Territory making such application with or without slavery, as the majority of her people, undisturbed by fraud or violence, may determine. In the case of a Territory whose local laws already protect slavery, where the institution now exists, and whose people desire to retain slavery amongst them, he does not believe in the right of Congress to abolish those laws or to impair the right of property of the master in his slaves. He says that if the Republican platform contains anything on the question of slavery that was not in the old Whig platform, then he is not a Republican. Could a Southern Whig or American ask for more?

THE South Carolina Gazette, published in Charleston during the year 1737, a file of which has been recently discovered, contains frequent notices of a "play house" in that city, which refutes the general opinion that the first theatre in this country was opened at Williamsburg, Va., in 1752.

HARPERS MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER has been received. It is filled with instructive and amusing articles. The Drawer and Easy chair are both well filled with rich and spicy articles. The Magazine may be had at KEENE & CRUTCHERS book store. Call and get a copy.

A newly issued \$5 note on the North Western Bank of Wheeling, Va., has appeared. It bears a striking resemblance to the genuine, and is easily imposed on the public. It may be detected by noticing the word "five" in the band of the right hand vignette, which is upside down.

CHURCH DEDICATION—LIBERALITY.—The new house of worship lately erected in this city by the Methodist church, was dedicated on last Sabbath. On which occasion a collection and subscription was taken up to raise money to pay off a debt, binding the inside and furnish the building. The very handsome amount of \$2,600 was collected and subscribed. What town of no larger population can beat that, and meet liberally, as our people do, all the other calls for benevolent purposes presented for their consideration.

We hear the discourse of Dr. Parsons delivered on the occasion very highly spoken of, we had not the pleasure of hearing it ourselves.

DRED SCOTT DEAD.—This rather celebrated personage died in St. Louis on Friday, after a long illness of what is termed "negro consumption." Dred was free for some time prior to his death, having been manumitted by his owner, the Hon. Mr. Chaffee, not long after the decision rendered in his case before the United States Supreme Court.

THE LAST FASHION.—LADIES GETTING THEIR HAIR CROPPED.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin of the 14th inst., says: "To give some idea as to how the crop style of cutting hair is spreading amongst the ladies in the city, one of our barbers says he has cropped three hundred and thirty ladies within the past three months. There seems to be a perfect rage on the subject with our young ladies."

all of the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Enquirer, a staunch Administration paper of Ohio:

Old Tom Corwin.—The nomination of the Hon. Thos. Corwin to the Seventh Congressional District, opens up a new phase in the politics of Ohio. It substantiates the prediction and assertions of the Democratic press, that the ultra Black-Republicans are in a state of disintegration. His nomination over Harlan and Denny, both of the ultra Abolition stamp, proves beyond all doubt the existence of a national sentiment still lingering in the ranks of the Republican party of Ohio. Whether Corwin be elected or not, it shows something like a sound, healthy political state, on the part of the opposition in the Seventh Congressional District, an example that all other Black Republican districts might well imitate. Differing as we do with Gov. Corwin on many points, we cannot but rejoice at his nomination and the early resurrection of that national party to which he in times past owed fidelity and allegiance. The Black Republican party having performed their part, are about retiring from the political amphitheatre. Chase can no longer play the part either of "ruler master" or "clown" in the "Opposition Circus." Every throbb of the political pulse indicates that we are to have a new programme, new scenery, new actors and a new audience in the October election.

John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia Press, and the principal organ of Douglas, in a speech which he delivered lately in the State of New York, took position with the Black Republicans, and in profane and insolent language declared that "there would be no God in Heaven if the ballot-box did not damn the Democracy in October next." He also pretended to retail what he said was a "private conversation" between himself and his "old friend Mr. Buchanan," in which he faultily slanders the venerable President; and the Washington Union pronounces it false throughout—from beginning to end.

This dirty dog is a fit leader for renegades, traitors, and abolitionists.—Paducah Herald.

This man Forney is the same person whom Mr. Buchanan recommended to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to elect to the United States Senate, and whom the Democratic press of Kentucky lauded as a man true to Southern rights and interests. He advocates the same principles and proclaims the same sentiments now that he did then. The difference is, that a year or two ago President Buchanan endorsed Forney's views, but now repudiates them. Hence the change in the tone of the Democratic press towards poor Forney. His fault is that he thinks more of his principles than he does of the organization. Buchanan will have nothing more to do with a tool who claims more integrity than the President himself pretends to. If Buchanan could afford to change, why could not Forney do so? Ungrateful dog to set himself above his master!

## South Carolina Sentiment.

The Hon. Mr. BOSHAM, M. C., of South Carolina, is opposed to admitting Kansas until the conditions of the English Compromise are complied with.

In a late speech, he said: "The Lecompton Constitution has been defeated. The question now presents itself, will the 93,000 population restriction be respected? I did not support the measure, but I will join heartily with those who did, in exacting a compliance with its provisions. Presses at the North, and the Black Republicans everywhere, are taking the ground that the Act must be repealed, and that Kansas must be admitted next winter, under some properly prepared Constitution, even without the 93,000 federal population. It would be an indignity to the South, little less in magnitude than the rejection of a Slave State."

It is an indignity to the South which she would be compelled to put up with if the people of Kansas could only adopt a Constitution before the Territory contains the 93,000 inhabitants. And what is more, the Administration Democrats of the Northern States would be among those offering the indignity to the South. Everywhere they are declaring that the act passed by Congress is not binding upon the people of Kansas nor upon the next Congress.

JUDGE SYDNEY BRIZE has written a letter to the editor of the Belleville Democrat in which he speaks of Douglas as a conspirator against the Democratic party. The Judge strongly intimates a willingness to go to the United States Senate in the place of Douglas. This is carrying out the Administration plan of warfare against the Little Giant.

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Collected for the Kentucky State Colonization Society, by A. M. Cowan, its Agent, up to Sep. 1, 1858.

J. M. Preston, Covington,	\$30 00
M. Ryan, Louisville,	20 00
J. A. Jones, Danville,	10 00
Mrs. E. Morton, Shelby county,	10 00
Thomas Stevens, Louisville,	10 00
William Miller, Louisville,	10 00
William Richardson, Louisville,	15 00
Abram Hite, Louisville,	10 00
D. C. Humphries, Woodford county,	10 00
W. Scott Beauford, Woodford county,	10 00
Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Danville,	10 00
Charles Henderson, Danville,	10 00
Geo. F. Lee, Danville,	10 00
Dr. A. Russell, Danville,	10 00
Geo. W. Williams, Paris,	10 00
William Ernst, Covington,	10 00
N. B. Stevens, Covington,	10 00
A. M. January, Louisville,	10 00
H. H. Wadsworth, Louisville,	5 00
C. Schultz, Louisville,	5 00
C. B. Coons, Louisville,	5 00
J. Barbour, Louisville,	5 00
Dr. Shackelford, Louisville,	5 00
W. Hodge, Louisville,	5 00
D. G. Hatch, Covington,	5 00
M. Benton, Covington,	5 00
Chas. S. Brent, Paris,	5 00
C. G. Caldwell, Louisville,	5 00
J. B. Cheek, Danville,	5 00
G. Price, Danville,	5 00
W. Welch, Danville,	5 00
Geo. Brown, Nicholasville,	5 00
Robert Young, Nicholasville,	5 00
D. B. Price, Nicholasville,	5 00
P. B. Shelby, Fayette,	5 00
John T. T. Shelby,	5 00
R. A. Robinson, Louisville,	5 00
P. B. Atwood, Louisville,	5 00
A. A. Gordon, Louisville,	5 00
Wm. Kendrick, Louisville,	5 00
Chas. S. Bodley, Lexington,	5 00
Lewis Collins, Lexington,	5 00
Miss B. Morton, Shelby county,	2 50
Anderson Moss, Shelby county,	2 50
Dr. C. Blackburn, Covington,	1 00
Mrs. Foster, Louisville,	1 00
James Arns, Louisville,	1 00
Collection, Louisville,	10 96
Cash, Louisville,	1 00
Collection, Nicholasville,	8 00
Cash, Lexington,	1 00
	\$371 96

FRANKFORT, Sep. 1, 1858.

## The American Treaty with China.

The following, according to the Friend of China, are the principal provisions of the American treaty, signed on the 18th June, at Tientsin, by Mr. Reed on the one part, and Mr. Kwei-liang and Hwahson on the other:

The treaty comprises twenty-nine articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty.

ARTICLE 1. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in cases of difficulty with other powers.

ART. 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Peking and Washington.

ART. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Peking and in the provinces by imperial authority.

ART. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligations to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prince Minister at Peking.

ART. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Peking; journey either to be by the Peking, or overland from Shanghai, and to be provided for by the Chinese Government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suit not to exceed more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official residence to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

ART. 6. Permanent residence at Peking, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

ART. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

ART. 8. Interviews of Ministers with Governor-General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be deputed.

ART. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

ART. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French or Russians. Coastline and coast trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed according to Chinese laws.

ART. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation."

ART. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nations; double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to becoas, highseas, &c.

ART. 16. Regulation of pilots.

ART. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

ART. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality.

ART. 25. Apprehension of mutineer and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

ART. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

ART. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

ART. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

ART. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, in merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its peculiar functionaries, merchants or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by the Emperor forthwith. The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American or French losses, neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent location of the United States minister after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghai.

FUGITIVE SLAVE RESCUE IN WELLINGTON.—An Oberlin, Ohio, letter furnishes to the Cleveland Herald the particulars of a fugitive slave rescue which took place on Sunday afternoon in Wellington:

Two strangers had been staying in Oberlin some weeks, and their constant communication with the Deputy U. S. Marshal made the Oberlinites suspicious. A farmer, said to be in the plot, residing some distance from Oberlin, hired a colored boy to work for him. Whilst the negro was on his way to the farm, he was arrested by Deputy Marshal for new, or Columbus, who, in company with two Southerners, bore the boy off to Wellington. Immediately on word being conveyed to Oberlin a strong party set out in pursuit, and on coming found the Wellington House blocked up and surrounded by a crowd, headed by a constable with a writ against the Marshal's party for kidnapping. The crowd rapidly increased, the house was entered and filled with men armed with shot guns and pistols. Ultimately the Southerners consented to let the boy go on condition they were not injured by the crowd. The promise was given and the boy soon speeding on his way to Canada.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—Died, in Hunter's Bottom, Ky., at the residence of her son, William White, September 14, Margaret Hoyt, aged 91 years. She was a native of New York and landed at Maysville, Ky., 70 years ago. She was the first white woman in Cincinnati.

AN American lady in London, who recently heard of an American public man, Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, says his great points are "excellent lungs and ready wit."

## Letter from Brigham Young.

A letter from Brigham Young has lately been received at Canandaigua, New York, by an old friend of the prophet, who once subsisted in that part of the world. It has found its way into the newspapers. In the first paragraph he tells something of the history of his family, and where and how he lived when a boy. It is dated Great Salt Lake City, July 23d, 1858. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

Through the faith and prayers of the Saints, and the visible dealings of the Almighty, we are blessed with peace, and again delivered from the grasp of our enemies, who have sought all day long to trample in the dust and extinguish that sacred light which God through his revelations to Joseph, the prophet, has implanted in our breasts.

My heart yearns towards my friends of by-gone years, and blessed, indeed, will be the day when they receive the light of the new and everlasting covenant; when I can join hands with them, and feel that my God, is their God, and that where I worship there also will they offer up devotion to the Throne of Grace.

The war is ended, the troops are partly withdrawn, and we have returned to our comfortable homes; our trees are loaded with fruit, we have the best country in the world for vegetables; our crops are most abundant. Wheat is our staple grain. At many times we have harvested three crops from one sowing, by what we call voluntary wheat springing up the second or third season.

Although I have been in the valley only eleven years, I have had peaches for seven years, and this year will have an abundance of apples for family use; we've apricots, almond trees, plums, cherries, and the finest grapes I have ever seen; they grow in bunches weighing from eight ounces to two pounds.

I have a fine family of boys and girls, a part of whom are married, and I have fifteen living and two dead grand children.

Present my warmest regards to your father and his family. I really desire you to let me know where they are living, and how they are situated.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—We learn by a gentleman just from Mt. Vernon, that on yesterday some boys in thirteenth went to a neighbor's house to get some peaches, and on arriving at the house they asked the children how all the folks were. "The children replied that they were all well except their mother,—that she had been lying dead on the floor for three days. The boys ran home and told what they had heard, and some persons immediately went to the house, and on making search, found the dead body of the woman in a most horrible state of mutilation. The limbs and thighs were burnt to a cinder, and her hands were burnt almost off, and all appearances seemed to indicate that she must have been held on the stove by some person, until she was burnt to death! The sheriff arrested the husband on suspicion of having committed this fiendish murder, and he is now in chains in Mt. Vernon, awaiting examination. We have not learned the name of the family.—Evansville Enquirer.

HOW DOUGLAS LOVED THE WHIGS IN '44.—A Kentucky friend tells us that he was at Lexington in 1844, when S. A. Douglas spread himself against Henry Clay, and heard the little giant make a speech. One of the Johnsons frequently exhorted Stephen to "give old Clay a—!" and he finally got so enthusiastic that he fell over backwards from the platform, although Stephen had advised him to sit down, with the emphatic assurance that he would "give him (Clay) a—!" If any one doubts this little exhibition of Douglas' love for almost any champion in 1844, let them refer to one who was there, H. J. C. Breckenridge.—Carlinville (Ill.) Free Democrat.

NEW YORK, Sep. 20. The bank statement for the past week exhibits a decrease in loans of \$364,000; decrease in circulation \$317,000; increase of specie \$748,000; increase of deposits \$1,836,000; increase of undrawn deposits \$221,000.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1858.

ORDERS.

Adams v. Anderson, petition for rehearing filed.

Louisville v. Zanon, petition for rehearing filed.

Ragland v. Berkley, Bath; appeal dismissed.

Cook v. Foly, Green; appeal dismissed.

Mitchell v. Mattingly, McLean; argued.

Dearing's admr. v. Dearing's heirs, Muhlenburg; argued.

Lacy Vincent v. Eaves, et al, Muhlenburg; argued.

Hunt's ex'r. v. Geo. Hunt, et al, Muhlenburg; argued.

Speed, et al, v. Daniel Ashby, et al, Hopkins; argued.

Lynn v. Bradley's admr. Hopkins; argued.

Grigsby & Taylor's admr. Union; argued.

Terry v. Cabell, Henderson; argued.

Henderson City v. Higginson, Henderson; argued.

Hancock, et al, v. Johnson, Henderson; argued.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Dearing's admr. v. Dearing's heirs, Muhlenburg; reversed.

Speed, et al, v. Ashby, et al, Hopkins; affirmed.

Criswell & Taylor v. Taylor, et al, Union; reversed.

Henderson City v. Higginson, Henderson; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Osburne, et al, v. Suggs, et al, Henderson; Boardman v. Boardman, Henderson;

Richerson v. Geiger's heirs, Union;

Barnett's admr. v. Barnett's admr. Green—were argued.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale our Coal Property at the Forks of the Kentucky river. The tract of land contains, by survey in 1855, 1000 acres, the first tract of land above the junction of the North and South Forks of the Kentucky river, and is bounded on the north by the North Fork, and on the south by the South Fork of said river.

The improvements are extensive, consisting of six comfortable houses for colliers, with kitchen and dining room, convenient to coal pits; foreman's house, log dwelling house, with necessary out buildings—office, blacksmith shop, with complete set of tools; carpenter shop, and warehouse for storing supplies—all near the mouth of coal pits. There is about 600 yards of entry driven in the coal bank—about one-third of which has been used on both sides, and one-third with the ribs on both sides. The entry has a first rate railroad track for coal cars the entire length. Twenty coal cars complete, and all the necessary mining implements to work twenty hands.

There are about 200 acres of land cleared and in cultivation. Connected with the farm is a good frame dwelling house, with four rooms, kitchen, store-room, smoke-house, 2 negro houses, stable, lumber-house, and a first rate well in ten steps of the house. An apple orchard with 250 trees, and peach trees between the apple trees. The apple trees are all grafted, and consist of a great variety of choice fruit.

There are two streams, Saw and Gr. Mills within half a mile of this property, which afford all necessary facilities in that line.

We offer this property at private sale. If not sold by Saturday, the 11th of December next, we will offer it to the highest and best bidder, together with the stock and farming utensils on the premises. Persons wishing to purchase or examine the property will be shown everything by Mr. T. HORTON on the premises. T. H. HORTON, Agent.

Sept. 22, 1858.—1858.

\*See Observer, Richmond Messenger, and Maysville Eagle insert to 1st December, weekly, mark price, and charge this office.

(N)—If you want excellent GIN call at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guaranty that I can offer for the future.

Sept. 15, 1858.—T. H. S. PAGE.

All the papers in Kentucky will publish the above until the election and send bill to T. H. S. P.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

AND AT VERY LOW RATES!

Sept. 10, 1858.—W. S. P.

Liberia.

The emigrants in Kentucky who intend going to Liberia in this Fall's expedition, will please report themselves to me by letter, at Frankfort, Ky. I shall leave Frankfort for Baltimore on the 25th of October, 1858, to be in time for the sailing of the vessel to Liberia. The public press in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

ALEX. M. COWAN,

Ag't. Ky. Col. Soc.

Frankfort, Sep. 10, 1858.

Rheumatism Cured!

Not less than about twenty thousand cases, of this painful and paralyzing disease, have already been cured by the use of Dr. Mortimore's celebrated remedy. These comprise cases of every seeming form of the disease, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old Chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years standing, and this after the patients had long been given up as incurable by eminent physicians. Some had taken voyages at sea, spent years of residence in the most salubrious climates, visited the various "Water Cure" establishments, and celebrated Springs, both in this country and Europe, yet had still remained crippled, until they used this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health.

This is a vegetable—internal remedy, prepared and recommended for this disease alone. It cures, and is perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.



